

MARRIAGE AND SERVANTS.—The following two...
MARRIAGE.—The following two...
SERVANTS.—The following two...

breach of the Licensing Act, all of which...
We have been compelled by press of matter...
SHEEP AND STATION.—We are requested by...

POETRY.
A SONG OF OFFICIAL AFFECTION.
AIR—THE COLONIAL RECRUITANT.
I could not calmly sit, and list...

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.
THE ANNUAL SERMON
to the children attending the Parochial...
ONLY THREE WEEKS
GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
AUCTION.
On the premises of the
B. E. H. V. E.

CHEAP GLASS WARE
BEST FLINT WINE GLASSES,
Cur Wine Glasses, at 5s. and 6s. per dozen.
GREEN GLASS GLASSES, and DECANTERS.
ARCH FLOTTED and CUT TUMBLERS.
Plain Tumblers.

CAUTION,
ROBERT HUNT having absconded
from the service of Messrs. Gore, of
Darling Down, after losing a large number
of sheep. Notice is hereby given that any
one employing the said R. Hunt will be
prosecuted under the Master and Servants Act.

WANTED, THREE SHEPHERDS
Apply at No. 5, O'Connell-street. 9054
BOARD AND LODGING.
Two Gentlemen can be accommodated
with comfortable board and residence
in a respectable private establishment, upon
moderate terms, by applying to 170, Castle-
street, near Park-street. 9057
TO LET,
THOSE extensive stores, situate in
Bank-street, King-street, lately occupied
by Messrs. S. and A. Bryant.
Apply at the office of the
JAMES SIMMONS,
3907 Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Supplement

TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1846.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF TAHITI.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—I know not whether your readers feel interested in the affairs of Tahiti; if they do, I need not detail what must be fresh in the minds of all, but give you a running outline of present events. If they are not interested in the fate of Pomare and her people, they can no longer remain indifferent when they read the events of the last few days, and behold the British Lion licking the dust at the feet of "the King of the Cannibal Islands."

In the month of January the *Uranie* frigate, following in the track of H.M.S. *Collingwood*, visited the leeward islands on a cruise of vengeance, to punish the people for their attachment to the British flag. A heavy line was levied on Bechoa, and another round sum exacted at Maupiti; passing on to Huahine, they expected to pocket there another six hundred dollars, but failing in their object they burned the town, and afterwards attacked the natives. The results of the battle were, two Huahineans killed, and from one to two hundred French! No sooner was this affair made known on the other islands, than a general rising took place. At Bechoa, the French were compelled to abandon their forts, and evacuate the islands. With their usual civility to the British residents, the Commander informed the Missionary that, because he was an Englishman, his house would be fired upon if any were the natives were in the neighbourhood; nor was this an empty threat, for these gallant heroes, whose fame in attacking the defenceless has filled the world, in the very act of quitting the island, and the guns of their fort upon the house of the unprotected missionary. The victorious natives soon levelled the fort with the ground.

Reports of these proceedings in the leeward islands, soon reached Tahiti. The French were about to send down the steamer with more troops to carry on the war, when the Tahitians gave the Governor to understand that if he did so they would attack him on Tahiti. No more troops were sent down, and the *Uranie* still lies at Huahine, unable to effect much there, except building a bit of a fort, under cover of her own guns.

The arrival of three frigates and two hundred troops strengthened the hands of the Governor, who now began to show his horns. He attempted by great military display, and abundance of cartridges, to intimidate the natives, who followed whose spirited conduct had restrained his murderous hand at the leeward islands. All the sailors were armed, and in company with the soldiers were equipped for bush fighting. One thousand men, armed to the teeth with every implement of war which French experience could devise, were certainly an alarming spectacle to a few half-armed natives. But their cause was good—they stood with patriotic firmness; and the gallant Governor, with his no less gallant army, flanked by a long train of heavy artillery, quailed before the cool courage of Pomare's men.

However, the French were now in a sad dilemma; in a grand council, composed of French officers and French-native chiefs, an exterminating war had been solemnly declared, and how to extricate themselves they knew not, when they saw that blaspheming was of no avail. At last they hit upon an expedient worthy of themselves. The despised Pomare, whom they had so repeatedly declared they had abandoned for ever, must now be applied to get the Frenchmen out of a scrape.

Ambassadors were dispatched to the Queen to invite her return to Tahiti, to receive the government of her islands, and all the honours which France could heap upon her. On the return of the Ambassador (who by-the-by was born on British soil—I dare not say an Englishman), the announcement was made that Queen Pomare would soon return, and in the meantime she sent orders to her people not to fight! The gallant troops were now honourably released from the awkward position into which their blustering had thrown them.

The troops being extricated by this use of Pomare's name, all was quiet for a day or two; one of the frigates (the *Seine*) was now allowed to leave for New Zealand—next day the French steamer sailed for Huahine. The natives, who have no confidence in the statements of the French, at once supposed that both the frigate and steamer had gone to the leeward islands;—the excitement was renewed, and the haughty conduct of a youth, whom the French have installed as Governor of Point Venus, greatly exasperated the natives and brought on hostilities. A party of Point Venus people from the camp came to their own land for breadfruit, but were driven off by the French-made chief. Unwilling thus to yield their free-born rights, they returned to Point Venus armed, and joined by a numerous party from the native camp. They soon compelled every Frenchman and their handful of adherents to secure themselves in the French fort, where they still remain. A few troops left Papeiti to sustain their comrades at Point Venus. The alarm of hostilities was soon communicated to Punaohia, the native judge noting under the French, was killed in his own house, and the dwelling of Major Ferguson, the judge, was burned to the ground. Several other houses have also been destroyed. The troops were immediately turned out, and the remainder of the day was spent in fighting; continual volleys of musketry with occasional discharges of artillery, threatened to give a heavy return of casualties—only a few, however, fell on each side. Next day the native camp at the back of Papeiti joined in the fray. The town was now at-

tacked on both sides, "confusion became the order of the day," and nothing was to be seen but soldiers skulking behind every bush, and every tree; and the alarmed inhabitants removing themselves and their property to the shipping for security. Nothing was to be heard but the rattle of musketry, relieved occasionally by the heavy boom from the frigates, as their round shot and grape were poured through the now desolate houses of the inhabitants; as the bitterly murmured curse on the heads of any poor Englishmen who passed the soldier. It is now upwards of a week since the first attack—every day and every night the firing is renewed. One night immediately after the steamer had been firing shell in the vicinity of Mr. Moore's premises, his house was discovered to be on fire, and was soon levelled to the dust. Mr. Moore and family will arrive in Sydney by the same ship which conveys this letter.

A large round shot passed through Mr. Gibson's parlour, and Mr. Tibbey picked up several grape shot in his house. Another large round shot passed through the dwelling of Mr. Reade. When the attack was made the British steam frigate *Satanstoe* sent her boats ashore, of course armed, to bring off British subjects whose lives were in danger; they were not molested that night, but next time that they sent, ashore one of the boats was disarmed by the French; the officer who headed the French soldiers was a member of Council, and in reply to the question of a British officer on the spot—"By whose order, sir, have you disarmed an English boat," he replied "by the Governor's." Two other boats, which were conveying ladies out of the scene of danger, were ordered to give up their arms, and when the officers refused, the French soldiers levelled their muskets at the British sailors. A few minutes afterwards the arms which had been taken were returned with an apology, or rather, I should say, with the stereotyped apology which the French always have so ready when they insult the English. "It was one great mistake!" The act is done by order of the Governor, then disowned by him, and the French are left to their own devices, who commit these mistakes were cashiers, there would not be so many mistakes committed. So long as an apology can gloss over an insult, there will be insults and apologies enough.

During this distressing state of affairs, the bitter feeling towards the British was beyond the power of expression. Every eye scowled upon them, and seemed thirsting for their blood. Some French-native, who were armed in the service of their masters, were loud in their threats that they would shoot the English. One in particular, who had sided with the French at the battle of Mahana, and was created a member of the Legion of Honour, and wears the badge of the order, was armed with a musket said to be a present from Governor Brousse; he paraded the streets the whole day, threatening several Englishmen, and at last fired and shot an officer of H.M.S. *Satanstoe*. Dr. Henry is a very promising officer, an ornament alike to the medical profession and the naval service. The wound was not fatal, although Dr. Henry cannot yet be pronounced out of danger; the ball has laid the skull bare for nearly two inches! The French steamer in passing along the coast, fired a shot, which passed between the dwelling and cooking house of Mr. Nutt, when he, his wife, and family were so alarmed, they ran to the back of the house, when another shot brought down the branch of a tree upon the head of Mrs. Nutt! No enemy was near. A few days afterwards the soldiers marched out to see what state the bridges were in on their return by the sea beach they halted near Messrs. Lucette and Collie's cottages. It belonged to an Englishman, and that was enough; the windows and doors were driven in, and the house otherwise much damaged.

I have had time just to give you this hurried outline of facts, instead of exaggerating. I cannot describe the state of Tahiti at present. The French are shut up in Papeiti; they cannot go beyond their guns; the whole country is in the hands of the natives. Behold a French Protectorate established now upwards of three years!

April 5. The trial of the person who shot Dr. Henry is over, and the prisoner honourably acquitted! The principal witness, the companion of the prisoner, with whom he was conversing at the moment he fired, was not summoned to the Court. The prisoner declared that he was exhibiting his musket to some persons when he accidentally went off. All the witnesses proved that he was standing by the side of a native, and no foreigner present. Still he is a member of the Legion of Honour, and must be honourably acquitted. One fact came out in the course of the trial, which may show how the French are aiding in the work of civilisation. The prisoner replied to the question of the Court, as to whether or not he was intoxicated at the time, "I had drunk some, Governor Brousse told myself and companions who had marched with the French troops that day, that he was much pleased with us, then gave us a *bucketful* of spirits; and when we had finished that he gave us a *bucketful* of wine!" The French natives continue to destroy the houses, and plunder the property of British subjects who carry their complaints to the representative of their country. What he does with these complaints no man can tell. One thing we know, the work of destruction goes on; and the flag which cannot protect itself, can ill protect its subjects.

A. BRITON.

THE LUNACY BILL.

No. 111.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—The first object we have in view in placing insane persons within the sanctuary of an hospital is their cure; and the second, when the first is impracticable, is careful, humane, and salutary treatment, attention being paid to their health, their wants, and their general welfare, with the same tenderness and vigilance as to children, and the same solicitude to promote their comfort and happiness as if they were the inmates of any other private boarding establishment.

One of the most efficient aids towards the cure, as well as towards the more successful and easy management of maniacs, is classification. No good, indeed, could be effected in receptacles for the insane, without a well-organised system of classes. Before the time of Pinel, all forms of the disease, and every state of convalescence or malignity, were in a manner huddled together in a sort of common prison. I have already adverted to the disclipline of such purgatories. Classification naturally arose out of the glorious revolution so triumphantly achieved in the management of lunatics by the immortal Pinel. Perhaps this was one of the happiest results of that reform, since to it is owing most of the recoveries and all the minor blessings of the present humane system of managing the insane.

Without going into detail on this essential duty or fundamental element in the constitution of a modern lunatic asylum, I shall only endeavour to explain what I mean by classification; also the extent to which I would carry the principle; in order that those whom it will shortly concern to know, may understand its full value.

The psychological states of persons whom we call insane, or who have lost the power of self-government, are characterised by various phenomena, and distinguished by variety of name, of which it will, I apprehend, be sufficient here to mention only the principal. Insanity comprehends all the degrees of disordered intellect down to the lowest condition of imbecility, and so that in this range there is mania, melancholia, imbecility, monomania, moral insanity, and dementia, including accidental and congenital faculty, for the most part, the disorder is the result of long continued mania, when every faculty of the mind is effaced; and idiotism, the dementia of congenital faculty. These disorders again have various dispositions generally manifested by some predominant feeling, mania, melancholia, imbecility, monomania, moral insanity, and dementia, including accidental and congenital faculty, for the most part, the disorder is the result of long continued mania, when every faculty of the mind is effaced; and idiotism, the dementia of congenital faculty. These disorders again have various dispositions generally manifested by some predominant feeling, mania, melancholia, imbecility, monomania, moral insanity, and dementia, including accidental and congenital faculty, for the most part, the disorder is the result of long continued mania, when every faculty of the mind is effaced; and idiotism, the dementia of congenital faculty.

Some are exceedingly wakeful; some sorrowful without cause; and others suspicious and irascible. He relates the anecdote of a carpenter who always went mad when he left his work and his workshop; but as long as he remained at home was perfectly sane. Some, he continually goes backwards and forwards, himself an unbalanced brick, would take no drink for fear the water should dissolve him. Some are exceedingly wakeful; some sorrowful without cause; and others suspicious and irascible. He relates the anecdote of a carpenter who always went mad when he left his work and his workshop; but as long as he remained at home was perfectly sane. Some, he continually goes backwards and forwards, himself an unbalanced brick, would take no drink for fear the water should dissolve him. Some are exceedingly wakeful; some sorrowful without cause; and others suspicious and irascible. He relates the anecdote of a carpenter who always went mad when he left his work and his workshop; but as long as he remained at home was perfectly sane. Some, he continually goes backwards and forwards, himself an unbalanced brick, would take no drink for fear the water should dissolve him. Some are exceedingly wakeful; some sorrowful without cause; and others suspicious and irascible. He relates the anecdote of a carpenter who always went mad when he left his work and his workshop; but as long as he remained at home was perfectly sane. Some, he continually goes backwards and forwards, himself an unbalanced brick, would take no drink for fear the water should dissolve him.

Now I have noticed, and only noticed, these more prominent phenomena of the varieties of madness for no other purpose but to show that they form the principal key to classification. But in carrying out this object, it is necessary to take into consideration also the stages of these disorders; of which acute or recent mania is the first. Mania, under energetic and strenuous cure, or judicious management, is cured in a ratio of seventy per cent.; that is when the treatment is begun within the first twelve months, and the earlier in that period the better. Because there is no derangement of the mental faculties, without disease of the organ of the mind or of the spinal chord, with more or less concomitant visceral distemper. As a convincing proof of these two concurrent facts, no patient is admitted into St. Luke's Hospital, London, who has been labouring under the attack more than a year; and by adhering strictly to this principle the cases of cure in that institution in the year 1842 averaged seventy per cent.; the average of the relapses being but three or four during the twelve months. But taking the cures effected in all the Lunatic Hospitals of Europe for the last sixty years, the average is only forty-five per cent.—another fact, which proves the immense advantage of early attention to cases of insanity. A general complaint prevails among the medical superintendents of madhouses that the cases of insanity brought for introduction into these establishments are mostly confirmed before application is made for their admission;

and this is the cause of so small a general average of cures. But confining our views to England, the returns of cures are a little more favourable. It has been found that, taking all the lunatics in England and Wales, namely, 20,893, there is ten per cent., or 2089 of them, so harmless that there is no necessity for enclosing them in asylums; and that of the 18,804 remaining fit subjects for the Hospital, forty per cent. are curable, and sixty per cent. intractable,—that is, sixty per cent. remain incurable in all the stages, from confirmed insanity to utter and hopeless dementia. In a word, a little more than three-fourths of all the above cases belong to the two extremes—mania and fatuity.

This meagre outline of a naturally intricate, difficult, and voluminous subject is placed before you to show the necessity out of which classification arises, and the practical utility manifestly resulting from it, and the great facility it promises both to the medical and moral management of an establishment of this nature. A lunatic asylum, in fact, should consist in a number of *imperio imperio*—each in all its peculiar relations being completely separated from, and independent of, the rest, but all under the absolute command of one chief medical superintendent, who shall be enabled by that arrangement to administer with perfect ease, and the happiest results, both the general laws of the institution and the particular regulations adapted to each class of patients.

Whatever be the arrangement of the building of an establishment for the reception of the insane, whether it consist of one contiguous range, or be in detached parcels, the first classification of the inmates that will suggest itself, is into that of males and females; after which comes the essential one arising out of the psychological conditions of the patient, which manifest the individual characters of the diseases; and these are, as I have shown above, mania, melancholia, monomania, moral insanity, imbecility, and dementia. The selection is to be guided chiefly by these. But to render the assorting of the cases most conducive to the prime object in view—the cure, the classification must be made less with reference to the form or variety of the malady, than to their prevalent disposition. For example, I would distribute the disorders first into two grand divisions, namely, the curable or recently affected, and the incurable; from these two classes I would then select indifferently all those patients whose predominant feeling is manifested by some predominant feeling, mania, melancholia, imbecility, monomania, moral insanity, and dementia, including accidental and congenital faculty, for the most part, the disorder is the result of long continued mania, when every faculty of the mind is effaced; and idiotism, the dementia of congenital faculty. These disorders again have various dispositions generally manifested by some predominant feeling, mania, melancholia, imbecility, monomania, moral insanity, and dementia, including accidental and congenital faculty, for the most part, the disorder is the result of long continued mania, when every faculty of the mind is effaced; and idiotism, the dementia of congenital faculty.

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IATROE.

"NEW MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—The honorable member for Murray, having, on Wednesday, the 20th ultimo, given notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the late "Masters and Servants Act," I embrace the opportunity of suggesting the propriety of introducing into the amended Act, a clause to restrain that unbecomingly and highly dangerous habit, so prevalent among servants, of smoking in and about their masters' barns, stables, and stores, as well as the barns, stables, and stores, of other persons to whom such servants may be sent, on errands of business or otherwise, by their legitimate employers.

I have no hesitation in asserting, that this practice obtains more or less on every establishment, whether in town or country, throughout the colony, and is obviously always attended, at least with danger, if not the consequences to be dreaded from it. As soon as, until very lately, punished by death, a sacrifice too terrible to be desired, I should hope by, and by no means unreasonably, to the victims of incendiarism. But what difference, in point of fact, does it make to such sufferers, whether the mischief be occasioned by wanton negligence or by malice? The consequences are the same, and are alike to be deplored.

I am a great sufferer by the former, having very lately had a stack of wheat, containing about 200 bushels, together with a new woolshed, in which the stack was housed, and my sheep-yards and pens attached, totally consumed by fire, to the damage of full £150, and all owing to the reckless negligence, (for I have no reason to believe it was dictated by malice), and smoking propensities of the man employed as a thrasher. And I know a gentleman named Stuckey, whose station is only a short distance from my own, to have been also a great sufferer, by a year ago, by a conflagration of a similar kind, by which a large stack, his property, containing a much larger quantity of wheat than mine, was reduced to ashes, and there is reason to believe it was owing to the negligence and recklessness of his own, or other people's servants, smoking in the vicinity of the stack, rather than to any malicious design; in short, I am of opinion that if the truth were elicited, more than three-fourths of the conflagrations which take place, of stacks, stables, and the like, may be traced to the abominable nuisance I am now attempting to expose; and unless some law be enacted rendering it penal to endanger people's property by such intolerable habits in servants, no regulations or rules any master can frame, of his own bare authority, will be of sufficient force to restrain a practice so propitious with ruin to the public, as well as serious loss to the various insurance companies.

I, this morning, for more than the fiftieth time, detected a servant of mine, with a lighted pipe, smoking in one of my stables, (contrary to my repeated injunctions) amid loose dry straw and hay, who, on my rebuking him sharply for the act, with the utmost sang froid shook the fire from his pipe among the combustibles at his feet, reckless whether I were pleased or displeased.

Such, gentlemen, is the case I have to lay before you, and such as I have above stated are my views on the consequences of so dangerous a practice, and which calls for instant redress. Without presuming to dictate to the honorable member who has given notice of bringing in the Bill, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this communication, hoping that by giving it publicity it may operate for good one way or other.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours, faithfully,
J. M. TOWNSEND.

June 4.

THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blessed be he that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

GENTLEMEN,—Having the other day a leisure half hour, when on a short visit to Sydney, I wandered from the neighbourhood of Hyde Park into George-street, anxious to observe the progress made in the building of St. Andrew's Cathedral. After for a while admiring the chaste style of its architecture—the beautiful carved work of its eastern window, and thinking upon the time—now let us hope not very far distant, when the voice of prayer and of praise shall be heard within its closed-in walls, I proceeded on my way, and having passed the neat temporary Church of St. Andrew, my attention was attracted by the clamorous mirth of boys engaged in the game of cricket in the adjoining burial-ground. The gate was open, and I walked in. And there, gentlemen, what a sight did I behold! Besides those boys—unconscious indeed of where they were sporting—besides the grazing of strayed horses and cattle—amidst numberless mounds raised above the mouldered relics of mortality—were falling—fallen—upturned tombstones—hollow in the sward, where once reposed the ashes of those who had there received Christian burial. Now, I almost hesitate to speak it—how the receptacles of the flesh of the living amidst the depositories of the dead—offensive as well to the sight as to the smell. I turned to the right of the gate-way, and on the first prostrate portion of tombstone which met my eye, I read the following epitaph, which was followed by some lines in verse:—

SACRED
To the memory of
Mary Bruce,
Princess of New Zealand;
Who departed this life
Feb. 17, 1810,
Aged 46 years.

And proceeding to the further angle of the wall, from a stone nearly upright, I transcribed the following:—

SACRED
To the memory of the
Rev. T. P. Newham, L.L.B.,
Formerly of Merton
College, Oxford,
Who departed this life,
April 11, 1812,
Aged 46 years.

Beneath them, the first of these had reposed the remains of the youthful daughter of some New Zealand Chief—of one, who had probably received the sacred rite of baptism into the Christian faith, at the hands of good old Samuel

Marsden, New Zealand's Christian Friend.

Of the other, doubtless a clergyman of the Church of England, the only memorial probably amongst the present generation, is this unpretending stone. The mortal remains of both of these inhabitants of the tomb, it is to be supposed, and even to be hoped, had long since been conveyed to their final resting-place in what is called the New Burial Ground, to be no more disturbed—no more removed until the morning of the Resurrection. I turned away from this desecrated spot—doubtless a nightly resort of filthiness and vice, with mingled feelings of pity and of shame,—of pity, that in a professing Christian land, such treatment should have been permitted to the ashes of the departed; and of shame, that those whose duty it is to remedy the evil, should not have put a stop to such an outrage upon the feelings of humanity. Had it rested with the Bishop of the diocese, or with the clergyman of the parish, I am fully aware such things would not have been allowed. Let then, those to whom it belongs, correct this abuse of the quiet of the grave—let them rouse themselves from their lethargy, and whatever may be the cost, let them at once close the gates. Let them fence off from it a footpath sufficient for the convenience of those who attend Divine service at the temporary church of St. Andrew, and thus purge themselves from this blot upon a Christian community—this blot upon a metropolis already of a great, and destined to be of still greater importance amongst other cities in the colonial possessions of the British Crown.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
VIATOR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—The publication of one of the most incorrect reports that has probably appeared in the columns of the Herald newspaper, since its earliest issue; or perhaps of any other colonial journal that I am equally well acquainted with is given in last Tuesday's number of your paper, under the head of "Wollombi." How any writer by whom a reputation for veracity is even remotely appreciated, could have descended to a representation so grossly repugnant to the spirit of truth, is perhaps best accounted for in the supposition that a highly over-wrought interest in the relation has chased the very shadows of reason through the mazes of his illusion; but as my object in this communication is to exhibit falsehood in its naked deformity, rather than obtrude the disquisitions of an unknown correspondent on human depravity, upon your readers, I shall confine myself to the report under review, as being perhaps most competent to its refutation from the facilities afforded by a copious collection of notes of evidence, taken by me at the investigations alluded to, with a view to their publication in a Sydney newspaper.

Your reporter states, that "rumour gives a singular circumstance connected with the extraordinary case in which the prisoner (Cullen, an absentee convict,) has had charges preferred against him"—and then goes on to say—"It has been stated that Mr. Dunlop required the Clerk of the Bench to give him the pass that had been given by Mr. Crawford to Cullen, to enable him to proceed from Millend to Ellalong, and that it had disappeared." In regard to such a rumour, I can confidently vouch that it is from the region of imagination, or from the no less prolific womb of your reporter's invention, such rumour is derived, inasmuch as it has never existed in reality, and consequently never attributed to Mr. Weston so palpable a dereliction of the well-known punctilious discharge of his duties as clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions for over four years at Wollombi.

The facts are simply these: Mr. Dunlop asked Mr. Weston for the pass in question, immediately after its identification by Mr. Crawford as that which his son had given Cullen, to enable him to proceed to Wollombi; Mr. Weston instantly complied, and the valueless instrument has since continued in the possession of Mr. Dunlop. With respect to the bombastic commentary of your reporter, commencing "If doubt be the fact, it is evident," implying a doubt as to the very existence of what his imaginative faculty had begotten upon mischief, "it will be the imperative duty of the Magistrate to request the return of the pass to the Clerk of the Bench, and the Clerk of the Bench, in his Excellency the Governor," &c., &c., &c. It is much to be hoped so desirable a consummation as that just intimated may take place, as being the best means of affording me an opportunity to attest by oath the facts as I have above detailed them; and thus relieve from an insidious calumny the character of an honourable and zealous public officer, as well as a highly respectable citizen. Your correspondent next observes, in allusion to a second case, which he has mystically interwoven with others that bear no relation to each other, and evidently with a design of imparting a tinge of authenticity to all—"that Mr. Blackland, accompanied by his servants, on the previous evening, while engaged in the removal of a fence erected across the public road by a person named Woolridge, was attacked by a party of Woolridge's friends, who, armed with guns and other fire-arms, threatened to shoot Mr. B., who, with his party were also armed—that several were exchanged on both sides, and that a wound was inflicted on the forehead of Mr. Blackland, and that he was taken to a public house, where he remained, until he was removed to the hospital, where he still lies recovering slowly."

The Police Office depositions in this case, warrant no such conclusion as your correspondent has arrived at. Neither Woolridge nor his party appeared in arms of any description, to oppose the progress of Mr. Blackland, who from other motives, far different from those deducible from the report, appeared at Woolridge's with a fowling piece; neither

did any evidence transpire to warrant the mendacious asseveration, that blows were struck upon both sides, further than that Woolridge, at the impulse of the moment, pushed a neighbouring intruder down the precipice contiguous.

The desire of drawing this unintentionally protracted letter to a conclusion hastily, induces me to disburse the public mind of any other impressions, which the representation of your correspondent may have effected—namely, that of the Court being cleared for such a purpose as he has intimated, or the obtaining of summonses at Mr. Blackland's instance against Mr. Hodd, notwithstanding the section of the Malicious Injuries Act, under which that gentleman's alleged offence was cognizable being pointed out by Mr. Dunlop.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
T. M. TOWNSEND.

Wollombi, June 1.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you certificates of a cask of tallow, bought at auction here, that parties might be put on their guard against such frauds, as I feel convinced much is sent from this without proper examination, and by stopping the evil would prevent our produce from being depreciated at home by false packing.

I remain,
Your most obedient servant,
FRED. EBSWORTH.

(Conv.)

We, the undersigned, in the service of the London Dock Company, hereby certify, that on turning out the contents of one cask of tallow, part of fourteen casks per *Autumnus*, White, from Sydney, in September last, for the purpose of ascertaining the tare, several stones were discovered mixed with the tallow, the particulars are as follow:—

FE Old No. 1, New No. 11.
Cwt. qrs. lbs.
6 2 23 Weight of stones.
5 2 9 Gross after abstracting the stones.
(Signed) E. MUGGERIDGE,
Warehouse-keeper.
S. DUTTON, Cooper.
T. SCHWAB, Foreman.

November 12, 1845.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that we examined the contents of one cask of tallow, FE No. 1, per *Autumnus*, White, from Sydney, and found it to contain, mixed with the tallow, a quantity of stones, weighing 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

(Signed) CURRIER AND BROOKS,
Sole Brokers.
London, November 12, 1845.

FAMINE PRICES SPECULATORS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—I fervently pray that your predictions in this morning's Herald, respecting the fate of the wheat speculation of the five or six Sydney merchants, "may be fulfilled to the letter."

I am not, however, quite certain, even if the drought did continue for a fortnight or a month longer, that the good-timed anticipations of these amiable "good marks" would be realized.

In the year 1844 the wheat sowing of a friend of mine on the Moruya River was interrupted by drought, when about thirty acres remained unsown. Though this land did not receive seed till the middle of August, I have not, since I came to this country, seen a finer crop than that which it produced—I speak of the quantity and quality of the grain; this, I must confess, was very scanty.

Straw, with other circumstances, convinces me that though the ground should be impenetrable to the ploughshare until the middle of July, the farmers, at any rate, in the southern districts (of the northern I know little) might nevertheless even then commit the seed to the earth in confident expectation, if not of an abundant, at least of a remunerating harvest.

Having at our doors New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, and South Australia—all wheat growing countries, and all exempt from the devastating effects of drought, we need not apprehend a recurrence of famine prices here, nor that you will be found false prophets touching the result of the project upon which you have so properly adverted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
L. O.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, Mr. David Rogers, engineer at Cadell's brewery, had his hand nearly torn off by its being accidentally caught in one of the wheels of the engine. One of his fingers is lacerated so severely that he will entirely lose the use of it. Mr. Rogers had to struggle greatly to stop the engine himself, for there was no one near who could do so.—Late on Thursday night last, a man named George Parks, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Gurney, butcher, George-street, had his arm broken near the wrist, by being thrown out of a cart laden with wood with great violence while unloading. The horse was standing in Gurney's yard, and taking fright at some of the ghastly objects presented in such a receptacle of filth and rubbish as Mr. Gurney's yard is, started off, threw the man out and himself down. Dr. Stewart having been sent for, set the unfortunate man's arm, and he was next day removed to the hospital, where he still lies recovering slowly.

Burglary.—Between the hours of one and three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the stores of Mr. W. H. Grinnell, of Richmond, were broken into, and property consisting of all kinds of soft goods, &c., stolen, valued between £50 and £100. The entrance was effected through the gable end of the house, near the chimney. The tracks of the depredators were discovered at daylight, and there is reason to believe that they will be detected. As yet they have not been

captured. It is with regret that we observe that the Town of Richmond, compared with its scattered nature, is left with only a single inhabitant. It is impossible that this one man can be of any use, and we therefore trust that this robbery may be the means of effecting the Government to a sense of its duty, by stationing some additional conservators of the peace in neglected Richmond.

BERRIMA COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.
Before the CHAIRMAN, and SAMUEL NORTH, Esq., Police Magistrate, CHARLES THORNTON, JOHN NICHOLSON, and MATTHEW MACLENNAN, Esq., J.P.'s.

The professional gentlemen in attendance, besides the Crown Prosecutor and the Clerk of the Peace, were Messrs. Parfery and Holroyd, barristers; and Messrs. Nichols and Ogilvie, solicitors.

Immediately after the opening of the Court, the case of the Queen v. Templeton having been called on,

Mr. Nichols rose to address the Court on behalf of the defendant, when Mr. Parfery claimed the right of precedence for the bar, and objected to Mr. Nichols being heard, two barristers being then in attendance in Court. The learned counsel stated that a rule excluding attorneys from addressing the Court (when two barristers were in attendance) had been made by the Parliament Bench, and he trusted that this Court would adopt a similar rule.

Mr. Holroyd followed on the same side, and stated that it was the invariable practice at the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England, in which he had been in the habit of practicing, to grant exclusive audience to the bar, whenever two barristers were in attendance at Court. The learned counsel was proceeding to address the Court, when

The CHAIRMAN intimated that he was just informed a rule had been made by the Berrima Bench allowing Mr. Nichols the privilege of appearing as an advocate in that Court; and therefore that the application to the Bench ought to be to have that rule rescinded.

Mr. Parfery then moved that the rule referred to be now rescinded, when the Bench, after a short consideration, stated that no sufficient reason had been shown to make any new rule, and therefore refused the application.

Mr. Nichols then moved that the recognition entered into by Mr. James Templeton, of Abbotsford, before the Bench at Picton, of the wheat, &c., and which had been ordered to be returned at the last Session, be now discharged.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Nichols in support of the application, and Mr. Currier in reply, the Court ordered the same to be discharged.

THE QUEEN v. MARK HILLAS.

This case was an appeal under the Scotch Act, against the conviction of the Berrima Jailor, the appellant, having been fined the sum of £50 and costs, under the 5th Victoria, No. 10, "for permitting and suffering certain sheep, his property, consisting of rams, ewes, and lambs, to be conducted and driven on the public road and way at Little Forest, in the district of Berrima, and colony of New South Wales, on the 21st of April last, the said sheep being infected with the disease commonly called the scab." Mr. Hillas, who appeared for the appellant, stated the appellant only wished to know whether he had a right of appeal under this Act, and in the event of the Court being of opinion that the appeal could not be entertained, the appellant would be prepared to adopt proceedings for moving the case into a superior Court. The learned counsel then entered more minutely into the case, and the Court having heard the Crown Prosecutor in reply, decided that an appeal did not lie under the Act.

The CHAIRMAN then conducted the following cases:—
James Thompson was indicted for stealing, at Berrima, four yards of lace, the property of Thomas Phineas, carpenter. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months in irons.

Arne Fitzgerald was indicted for being a common scold. This case occupied the Court a considerable time. The Jury found the defendant guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned in Berrima Gaol for two months.

Joseph Newman was indicted for stealing, at Queanbeyan, some bricks, the property of one Terence Aubrey Murray. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Before the CHAIRMAN, SAMUEL NORTH, CHARLES THORNTON, and MATTHEW MACLENNAN, Esq., J.P.'s.

James Newman, who pleaded guilty the previous day, (28th), was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Berrima Gaol for three months.

George Hyman was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one John Kelly at Yass, and stealing therefrom one promissory note for £3 8s. 6d., and certain silver money, and a box, the property of the said John Kelly. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be worked in irons twelve calendar months.

John Kemmis was indicted for stealing at Queanbeyan, sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of one James Lannon. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be worked in irons for twelve months.

John Arty was indicted for stealing at Goulburn, certain silver money, the property of one William Williams. Mr. Parfery appeared for the prosecution. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

Henry Pope was indicted for stealing, at Picton, three bushels of wheat and a bag, the property of one William Adolphus Thomson. Mr. Holroyd defended the prisoner. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

John Mariano Munoz was indicted for having at Goulburn taken a reward

from every of feded a pisoners applied name pr receiving one Bar pisoners the pris Lord- Signe Buegme Agnes B soner, and he The C morning
Before Berrima the pro count Lord- ices, and Jury for was disc Jones Liverpool Matthew for the sone s wowed Jones Buegme Charles gully, labour Court The s was on being a of Mr. fourteen nerting peace for as to be This e May s state the blowed of rain; fearance continue river of caused to ever, it rain that the face of I all the again did
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Lieut. O'Brien, Adm. Nusserey Bat.
Captain Needham, 11th M. 50th Foot.
Major Potwhele, 42nd Light Infantry.
Sir Robert Dick, who was struck in the stomach by a round shot, and survived the wound some hours, was interred with military honours at nine o'clock in the morning of the 12th, at Ferozepore; the ceremony was attended by the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The regiments that are said to have suffered the greatest loss are the 50th, 51st, 50th and 63rd foot, and the 1st European Light Infantry.
On the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th February, two brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and a considerable body of artillery, had crossed the Sutlej; and by the 14th, almost every man intended for service in the Punjab, it is said would have crossed the river on their march towards Lahore. 82 of the enemy's guns had been captured, and brought to Ferozepore; amongst them those presented to Ranjett Singh by Lord W. Bentinck. Sir H. Hardinge, the Governor-General, continued in the neighbourhood of these operations, and had given audience to Sikh Vakeels, but without yielding to the overtures. Accounts from Lahore to the 8th February state that the Sikhs are actively engaged in the repair of their defences.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

COLONY OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 23.

Mr. Ewart presented a petition from certain colonists in Van Diemen's Land, praying for the abolition of the present system of making that colony a general receptacle for the transported convicts of this country; in supporting the prayer of which the honorable member stated that the petitioners urged upon the consideration of the House that at the period when they became settlers every means had been adopted by the government to encourage them as free settlers. That system had prevailed from the year 1824 to 1840, and during that period the colony had rapidly advanced. The imports had vastly increased, and the exports had risen to between £800,000 and £900,000, the chief item being wool. But in 1844 a change took place. Up to that year the convicts transported from this country were sent principally to New South Wales. A change was then made by the noble lord, the late Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Stanley, by which they were sent to Van Diemen's Land, and the consequence was, that the number of convicts in the colony increased to the almost unexampled number of 14,000 in four years. Instead of increasing the number of the virtuous in the colony, the vicious were increased, until they overpowered them in numbers, and the petitioners addressed the House and the Government, and prayed to be relieved. They begged the attention of the House to the circumstances that they were obliged to take, not only convicts from this country, but also from Canada, from India, and even from China. They further complained, that for the watching, for the keeping up of the necessary surveillance over this vast number of convicts, the police had to be increased, and that police had to be supported by the colonists. They complained that notwithstanding that immense amount of police force, it was insufficient to repress and keep in order the vicious population, and that further taxation would be necessary to be established by the government in order to give the petitioners the slightest chance of safety. Crime had increased in the island, and the circumstances were aggravated in consequence of the impossibility of finding employment for the convicts. The petitioners lived in a constant state of apprehension and anxiety, and they could not look forward to the prospect of bringing up or leaving their children in such a place where vice so predominated, without a vast increase of that anxiety. And it would be quite impossible that government expenditure could supply the place of the trade and commerce which had declined. But there was one circumstance of a fearful character which especially called for the attention of the House. It was the sending of persons to the colony from Norfolk Island. If those persons were to be added to the degraded in Van Diemen's Land, there was no hope left for the virtuous colonists. Such was the dreadful state of the colony; and the petitioners therefore prayed that the number of convicts in the colony should be reduced, and that employment should be provided for those who were left there, in order that they might be enabled to support themselves.
The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

THE ARMY.

STRENGTH OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—On Tuesday January 20, an experiment of some interest was tried in the field-works of the Royal Engineers near to the Casement Barracks, Drompton, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.C.B., R.E., and in the presence of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, Sir John Fox Burgoyne, K.C.B., who came purposely to witness the evolutions. A stockade of a most substantial construction had been erected of solid timber, united together with ribbons of oak plank, slightly inclined with ten inch spikes, and was thirty feet in length, each piece of timber being a foot square, and about twelve feet long, and were firmly rammed into the earth. This stockade had two rows of loop-holes for musketry, so arranged as to represent the same sort of obstruction as our troops encountered recently at New Zealand, when so many lives of British soldiers were sacrificed in attacking the closely chained stockade and bayonets. The first trial of making a breach was an experiment of thirty pounds of powder placed in a bag opposite to the top ribbon of the stockade, and on its being fired, was found to have no other effect than removing out of their places at the spot a few pieces of the timber. A second charge of thirty pounds of powder in a bag was then laid on the ground in the centre of the stockade, closely chained with four damp sand bags, and on being fired made a breach of nearly three feet in width. To effect a total destruction of the stockade, two charges of powder well tamped with sand bags were placed in bags, one containing seventy pounds of powder, and another fifty pounds, at equal distances close against the structure, which, on being fired, drove the piles of timber out of the earth, sending some of them one hundred and fifty feet off, and scattering the splintered timber to a very considerable distance.

The explosion was tremendous and it produced a most magnificent sight; a pass having been made, a number of sappers and miners, to about two hundred, passed through to represent taking the place. The object of destroying the stockade was to ascertain the minimum quantity of powder necessary for that purpose; and from the results of these experiments, it is evident that a barrel of gunpowder containing ninety pounds will destroy any stockade, however firmly put together, provided the action of the fire is confined by being surrounded by three or four bags of earth about the size of a bushel each. The next experiments were those on the mining operations. A countermine was fired, containing a charge of one hundred and fifty pounds of powder lodged in a chamber of a gallery seven feet under ground, resulting in an explosion which produced a perceptible effect on the earth, felt by persons standing on the glacis at the opposite side of the trench, and threw the earth up a considerable distance around, forming a crater of nearly twenty feet in circumference and six feet deep. This was followed by another explosion of a charge of one hundred and seventy pounds, thereby causing an explosion of a most magnificent description, the earth and fragments were blown up in the air, and a crater formed of thirty-three feet by sixteen feet and a depth of six feet. The earth seemed to tremble for some distance. To witness this mode of warfare the troops of the line and the Royal Marines were present, besides a vast number of civilians. As a conclusion, a few experiments were tried with globes of compression placed at the end of holes bored in the earth, by means of boring apparatus, with small charges of gunpowder, and well rammed up with earth. These experiments were tried to ascertain the effect that small charges of powder would produce in solid earth, as applicable to defensive mines. The whole of the arrangements commenced at two o'clock p.m., and closed at four o'clock p.m.

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURTS.

THE "SOCIAL SYSTEM."—JAMES W. MORRIS.

Mr. W. M. James appeared in support of the demurrer of a defendant named Cowper for want of equity. The suit was instituted between different members of a society formed in Scotland in 1825 upon the principles of Socialism promulgated by Mr. Robert Owen, called "the Orbiston Company," and the object of the suit was to compel some of the members to contribute a retentive proportion toward the excess of the payments of the other members in respect of the liabilities created by the failure of the company. From the statements in the bill it appeared that the society was projected by one Abraham Coombe, a tanner in Edinburgh, who contracted to purchase from General John Hamilton an estate in Lanark of 280 acres for £20,000, by means of loans of £12,000 from the Scottish Union Insurance Company, and £8000 from Archibald Ainslie, and a bond for the remainder from himself, as the constituted agent and trustee to General Hamilton; and that in 1825 it was agreed to form a company to be called the Orbiston Company, with a capital of £50,000, to be divided into shares of £250 each. The principles upon which the society was to be founded were set forth in the articles of agreement, which commenced with a declaration of Mr. Owen's "principles as certain as those upon which the science of mathematics is founded may be applied to the forming of any given general character, and that by the influence of other circumstances not a few individuals, but the whole population of the world, may in a few years be rendered a very far superior race of beings to any now upon the face of the earth; or which has been made known to us by history; which (they said) implies that at least nine-tenths of the crime and misery which exist in the world have been the necessary consequence of errors or deficiency in the present system of instruction, and of imperfect education implanted in our nature by the Creator; and that by the introduction of a new system it was quite practicable to form the minds of all children that are born, so that at twelve years of age their habits and ideas shall be superior to those of the individuals who under the present system are termed 'learned men,' and is a matter of extreme importance and well worth the deepest attention and investigation of all who have the cause of truth and humanity at heart. That Mr. Owen asserted, that under a proper direction of manual labour, Great Britain and its dependencies may be made to support an incalculable increase of population, and that the same facility for all its inhabitants, which implies that it is not necessary that any portion of mankind should continue to exist in a state of degradation and misery; and that the poverty or want which now exists in the world is not the necessary consequence of a deficiency, either of the natural powers and inclinations of individuals to create wealth, or of the materials requisite for that purpose, but that it arises necessarily from the existing system of individual competition, and a want of knowledge of a better system of political and domestic economy, which is now discovered; that these assertions have no resemblance to mere speculative opinions, which must, from their nature, remain in endless doubt, but refer wholly to most important and easily demonstrable facts; and that the success of an experiment which would demonstrate the truth of these assertions would prove that the great fundamental law of Christianity is as beneficial to the human race as it is just and undeniable in theory, and that its practical introduction would relieve the working classes from the degradation and inconveniences which are invariably attached to vice and poverty, and afford at the same time a secure and profitable investment of capital." The articles then set forth a list of rules by which the society was to be governed, and concluded with a provision "that if any unhappy experience should demonstrate to the satisfaction of Mr. Owen had a tendency to produce in the aggregate as much ignorance in the midst of knowledge, as much poverty in the midst of excessive wealth, as much illiberality and hypocrisy, as much overbearing cruelty and favouring servility, as much vanity and ignorant conceit, as much dissipation and debauchery, as much filthiness and brutality, as much avarice and unfeeling selfishness, as much fraud and dishonesty, as much discord and violence as had invariably attended the existing system in all ages, then that the property should either be let to individuals acting under the old system, or sold, and the proceeds divided, as the majority should determine." The scheme of the society was carried forward, but a very small number of shares being subscribed for, it soon fell into difficulties. From a letter of Coombe, the trustee, it appeared that buildings were erected at an expense of £12,000, in which no trade was carried on, but an assemblage of poor people called together, who occupied them, but paid no rent, and added nothing to the wealth of the proprietors. Nearly 300 acres of land were purchased, at a price of £20,000; which was raised by borrowing money at 6 per cent. The value of the land was about £500, so that by purchasing the company lost £500 a-year. Schools were set up, teachers hired, and a great deal of money expended on children without any return. They also set up a store, and sold provisions, on which much loss arose. The people and the children worked on the land, and received wages from the company, which were placed to their credit in the store; but the labour was entirely unproductive. The soil and climate made horse and plough husbandry superior to spade and hoe; and hence the human labour was lost, and the store effects diminished, without an equivalent existing. The result was that in the course of the second year the society resolved at a general meeting "that they were unanimously of opinion that experience had demonstrated that the new system introduced and recommended by Mr. Owen, so far as carried into effect at Orbiston, had not realised the advantage expected from it," and that, therefore, the property should be let or sold in the manner prescribed by the articles, and the affairs of the society wound up. From that time to the present the different members of the society appeared to have been involved in litigation and disputes among themselves as to the several extents in which they had become subject to the liability of the company. Many of the partners were alleged to be insolvent, and the plaintiff having paid more than his share, the object of the present bill was to compel each partner to bear a retentive proportion of the loss. On the part of Cowper, the demurrer party, it was contended that he had never complied with the terms on which he was to become a partner, that his name was never set down for a share, that he never attended the meetings or assented to alterations in the constitution of the company, which were made at a meeting where his proxy alone was made use of by Coombe; that, having mortgaged his share to Hamilton, it became forfeited by his default in the payment of instalments; that there were several other members who ought to be bound by the suit; and finally, that the principles of the society were of such a nature that the Court would not interfere between the members.

The Vice Chancellor, without calling on Mr. Stuart, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Willes, in support of the bill, expressed an opinion that a sufficient case was shown for the interference of a court of equity. He thought that where there was a certain number of partners in a concern which had totally failed, and circumstances were stated to show that payment by some of the partners was utterly hopeless, and one partner stated that he had contributed the most that he could to the loss, it was a common case for equity. He thought, moreover, that what was stated about the insolvency of some of the absent partners was quite a sufficient reason why they need not be made parties to the suit. The demurrer must therefore be overruled.

AMERICAN POLITICS.—A flood of diplomatic and official correspondence has come over from the United States, completing the act to which President Polk's message belonged. It is not calculated to raise the national character in European estimation. A bill of a kind of course there is; for some sort of capacity is essential to the attainment of office, in a republic; but the low tone of the morals traceable throughout implies a low standard of intellect. To say that the United States seem to have set aside their real statesmen, self-reduced to the condition that this country would be in if deprived of its Parliamentary taxation and administration, and left to its borough politicians and provincial newspapers, would be to label many of our distant contemporaries, and many an aspiring Town-Clerk or Common Councillor. But in the American public writings, the height of ambition seems to be to obtain an advantage. Inordinate grasp of appropriation, because it deals with provinces, things materially big, is confounded with greatness of purpose. As their warrant, the political moralists of the Union naively literalize the satirical remark that a great conqueror is only a robber on a great scale; they seem to think that to rob on a great scale is to be great, and that all the world has agreed that it is. We have heard that such is a grand canon of private life in the Union; it now appears in their national documents. Alas, that a great nation should write itself down as the United States do!

Lord Ellenborough.—A few not unexpected shiftings among the seats in the Cabinet are announced; and a vacancy thus occasioned, at the head of the Admiralty, is to be filled by the Earl of Ellenborough. The admission of this nobleman to the ministry is so hazardous an experiment that it can hardly be supposed that Sir Robert Peel acts voluntarily in the matter. It is generally imputed to the Duke of Wellington—the Earl's personal friend, his unflinching defender even on Indian grounds, and the indulgent interpreter of his "song of triumph." The public will inevitably regard the proceeding as part of the general arrangement between the Premier and the Duke on the subject of the Corn-laws—the first instalment in the price of repeal. It will scarcely be the less disliked in the City, because no necessary connexion will be felt to exist between the Corn-law question and the Earl, though much between him and Indian affairs, still in an unsettled state; and in commercial quarters sympathy has sided altogether with the East India Directors. The appointment, we say, is hazardous; but we do not know that it is a bad one. Lord Ellenborough may be considered as being newly put upon his trial; unfavourably as respects some impressions of the past, perhaps favourably as respects

the choice of an office for him. His general abilities are undoubted. In the particular department his energies may have legitimate no matter how formidable, or even how enterprising, more efficient every tool can be made, and it can be used; it is your blunt knife that makes the worst hacking. Our navy might, of some vigorous mind not shackled by mere routine, but ready to meet altered times and aspects with new appliances. The true policy is, not to have an intellectual or dull arm of therefore is, not whether the war ministers are the council, who determine on peace or war, are prudent men.—Spectator.

HEALTH, NOVEMBER 30.—The Government will appropriate 50,000 dollars next year to the completion of the Cologne Cathedral. The King has just bought the wine vine and the sacrament. They are of silver, gilded in the inside. The cup resembles an ordinary goblet, but is more oval than round; the vase has the form of a jug, and is of admirable workmanship; it is covered with subjects representing the passions of the Saviour. The house of the son, in this city, has just been purchased for 5,000 dollars by the Jewish Community of Berlin; it is to be converted into a free school for the education of poor Jewish children.

THE LATE COLONEL GURWOOD.—In *Fraser's Magazine*, for January, there is an article entitled "Public Patronage of Men of Letters," in which we see the following remarks on the pension granted to the late Colonel Gurwood, who, the other day, in a fit of nervous despondency, put an end to his existence.—"The Colonel Gurwood, deserves citation: Victoria II.—Whereas it hath been memorialized unto us, that our Trusty and Well-beloved John Gurwood, Companion of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in our Army, hath rendered Eminent Service to the Public by the Publication of the Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and thus diffusing and perpetuating, both in this country, and among Foreign Nations, a Knowledge of those Achievements which have been effected by the British Armies under that Great Commander, and the Whigs wished to pay a compliment to the Duke, so they gave a literary pension of £200 a year to the editor of the *Despatches*. Colonel Gurwood has rendered a lasting service to the military and political history, not of Britain alone, at the time, but of the whole civilized world."

INDIAN LOG OF MAHOAGNY.—A most extraordinary log of mahogany, lately imported from Cuba, is now to be seen at the east wharf of the West India Import Dock. We were not able to ascertain its cubic measurement, but so immense is the mass that it has attracted the attention of all persons engaged in the trade. Its qualities of grain and texture are said to surpass its dimensions. It is the property of Mr. Deletti, who has purchased it for the large sum of £1000.

GRASS GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.—While in the valley of the Mississippi, the author was astonished at the cheapness and abundance of bread and meat. He inquired how it was possible for the farmers to sell their wheat at 2s. per bushel, and their maize, rye, wheat, and oats, at 8d. Why, sir, my friend, in Indiana, has got this year 2000 acres of wheat in one patch, which at 25 bushels to the acre, amounts to 50,000 bushels. The thrashing by our simple machinery, and the cradling at harvest time, enable him to get through the work much quicker than is done in Europe, and in this poor country 25,000 dollars is a large sum to receive in a heap for his crop of wheat, and as carriage is nothing on our rivers, or next to nothing, there are no deductions. There is always sufficient wheat to insure good crops, the only danger being from drought, but there has never been a failure since I have been in the country. Now you see how we can grow wheat to pay us at 2s. per bushel, or as you say in England, 16s. per quarter, and it is never likely to be dear.

THE DEAN OF THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—We hear, on good authority, that the Dean of Christ Church has deprived the Rev. Thomas Edward Morris, M.A., Student of Christ Church and Tutor of his university in that College. Mr. Morris is brother of the Mr. Morris of Exeter College, who has just gone over to the Romish Church. The Dean, it is said, being anxious to protect the young men of the College from Romish influences, called on Mr. Morris to sign the Thirty-nine Articles; which Mr. Morris said he had lately done in the name of Tract No. 90. Hence the deprivation alluded to.—Times.

AN AMERICAN JOURNEYMAN LAWYER.—The editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle* was in a steamboat above St. Louis, not long since, when a raw Hoosier came aboard. At eight the Hoosier turned into his berth with his boots on. The steward seeing this, said, "Sir, you have left down in your boots." The raw one raised his head, and looking down at the boots, innocently replied, "Well, it won't hurt 'em; they ain't the best I've got."

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